

# THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

(Established 1877.)

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR,  
IN ADVANCE.

Six months, 75 cents. No subscription for a less period received.

### SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

**MONEY** sent us, otherwise than by registered letter, postal money order, or draft on New York, will be at the risk of the sender. **AGENTS.** We employ no agents. **CORRESPONDENTS.** We have many correspondents, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who confide their correspondence to them must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price. **ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, ETC.**—Addresses will be changed only on receipt of the old address, and only on one side of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date. **THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.** Washington, D. C.

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# THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 4, 1891.

## GET UP CLUBS.

THREE MONTHS FOR 25 CENTS.

10 Copies for \$2.50, and an Extra One Free to Gutter-Up of Club.

This year must be spent in a "Campaign of Education" for the friends of veterans. They must be taught to know the value of the National Tribune, and to see that it is not only a paper, but a powerful agent for the truth. It is imperative that they put into the hands of those who are likely to be influenced by the pension-haters the literature which will most effectively counteract the influence of the pension-haters. The National Tribune can be given a vast circulation, and everywhere where it is read it will be a powerful agent for the truth. We have therefore decided to send the paper for

Three Months for 25 Cts.

To all names sent in to us before July 1.

We will give an extra copy free to every one who gets up a club of 10 and sends \$2.50.

This is a chance, comrades. Everybody is willing to give so small a sum as 25 cents for so good a paper as THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for three months. That period will cover the publication of our great series of articles on Christian Work by the leading men in the great churches of the country. It will also cover the preparations for and the proceedings of the National Convention to be held in Detroit, August 1st. Each of these is worth more to the readers than the subscription price.

Besides, Lieut. T. Dix Bolles's vividly interesting accounts of Adventures and Experiences in Disputed Lands, written especially for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, will run that period. These are the most fascinating stories of travel and adventure appearing in any publication, and will be eagerly read by all.

There will be the usual array of military and other articles of unusual merit, which appear only in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and cannot be found in any other paper.

Now, comrades, see that all your friends and neighbors subscribe for the paper. It will be little or no trouble for each one of you to get up a big club at that low price, and we rely upon you to make the effort. Let us have the paper going into every household, to arouse and instruct its inmates and preach the Cause of Soldiers' Rights.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

The three-month subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will get our great series of articles on "Church Work," by the following eminent authors, each a leading man in his Church:

**ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.** Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore.

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.** Bishop John P. Stewart.

**PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.** Bishop Henryighton Lightfoot, S. T. D., LL. D., Bishop of Rochester.

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**BAPTIST CHURCH.** Robert S. McArthur, D. D., Pastor Calvary Baptist Church, New York City.

**THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE IN AMERICA.** Prof. Albert S. Isaacs, editor of the Jewish Advocate and Dr. Isaac of Germany and Hebrew in the University of the City of New York.

TO THE BOYS.

We think the boys ought to take especial interest in getting up clubs for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, so as to secure an extra copy for themselves containing Lieut. T. Dix Bolles's Experiences and Adventures. These are the most interesting series of travel and adventure sketches published anywhere, and the boys are delighted with them. Everybody can easily provide himself with a copy by a little work among his veteran acquaintances, which will result in getting up a club of 10 for three months at 25 cents each.

The official statement of the public debt for the month of May shows an apparent increase in the debt of \$22,915. The surplus amounts to \$52,721,320, and consists of \$13,295,737 deposited in National banks, \$39,380,129 in fractional silver, and other currency on hand amounting to \$10,138,457. A crushing refutation of the soldier-haters' falsehoods.

On Memorial Day the New York papers filled their pages with tributes to the brave men who saved the Nation. The next day the usual grind of pension lies was resumed. They are like the man who robbed and stole all week and went to church on Sunday.

### AFTER MEMORIAL DAY—WHAT?

Memorial Day is past and gone.

The bells have rung, the cannon boomed, flags have floated from every mast-head, the anvil has been silent, the mill-wheel stood motionless, the shop-door closed, the office deserted, while the busy workers have gathered at the cities of the dead to honor the last resting-places of those who died for them. Orators have told in glowing words the story of heroic days when these men fought and endured as never men fought and endured before, and the papers of the day, intermingling with their eulogies and malignities, have filled their columns with tributes to those who preserved the Nation from its mortal peril.

The people of this country, whose great heart is ever right, have observed the day with unprecedented respect and reverence. Never has the memory of those who died for the country seemed so near the hearts of the whole people. Never has there been such a general suspension of business and the customary vocations, never have the processions been so large and the throng at the cemeteries so great. The farther we get from the great struggle the more clearly do people recognize its immensity and the splendid valor and fortitude of those who fought it through to victory. Also the more vivid becomes the realization of the awfulness of the catastrophe which their self-sacrifice averted, and the grandeur of the prosperity purchased with their blood. These are facts which no defamations or belittlings by the soldier-haters can dim.

The day is over and gone. The cannons are silent, the throngs have dispersed, the workers are again busy in shop and mill and office; the garlands on the tombs are withering in the hot June sun. The declarations by orators from 10,000 rostrums that "the Nation owes a debt of gratitude to its heroic defenders which it never can pay" is a rhetorical memory of yesterday; the papers resume their bickering and falsehoods about the commonness of the pension bills and the general villainy of pensioners.

The veteran reads these things and muses. "Certainly," he says to himself, "there once was in this country the most terrible civil war in history. It brought the Nation to the imminent brink of destruction. This every one now living freely acknowledges. It was only saved by the most terrible and persistent fighting in the annals of warfare, when men by hundreds and thousands counted their lives as naught and accepted wounds and death, mutilation and disease, as far preferable to any compromise with the country's enemies. This, too, every one now living freely acknowledges. But who was it did all these heroic, self-sacrificing things of which so much has been said so eloquently? To whom is due this great, sacred debt which the Nation can never pay? Who was it fought so stubbornly at Shiloh and Stone River, at Chickamauga and Gettysburg? Who marched so undauntedly through the bloody hell of the Wilderness? Who starved and rotted with such unshaken fortitude in Andersonville and Salisbury? "Was it only the dead whom the sexton has crossed off the pension roll? Was it only they whose skeleton hands can never more close over their quarterly payments? Has death departed from his usual course and been spared to harvest only the brave, the unselfish and the true, and left the coward, the shirker and the evildoer live on? Over 2,000,000 men bared their breast to the enemy in 2,500 battles; 500,000 of them were dead before the sanguinary struggle ended; 600,000 more were struck by bullet or shell, maimed or bayonet; 1,000,000 more or less disabled veterans are alive to-day; is it possible that all the merit of that vast army of heroes is buried beneath the sod which covers the graves of those who have died? It is impossible.

"They who have gone before and they who yet survive shared equally in the perils and sacrifices of those momentous days. The man who fell at Bull Run and his comrade who lived to greet the white flag at Appomattox and now draws his pension were equal partners in the work of saving the Nation. They both did all that men could, and the debt due the living is exactly the same as that due the dead. It is vile hypocrisy to give mouth-honor to the fallen, and malign and deny justice to the living.

"It is sweet and fitting—it is eminently creditable to us as a Nation that we honor the dead who return to us no more. Why lessen this by traducing their comrades who are marching to join them? The slandered and maligned veteran of to-day may be one of the honored dead to-morrow. Why grope him in his need of praise and justice until he is beyond the reach of both? Why embitter his declining years with derial and contumely, and attempt to atone for it by eulogies over his grave? Why apostrophize the debt that never can be paid those who are eternally beyond the reach of payment, and with disparaging clamor deny payment to those no less worthy, and who are yet within the reach of justice?

"O, my countrymen, be honest, be truthful, be consistent! Act toward the living as ye speak about the dead. Praise the dead with many words, but act justly and righteously toward the living who are still with you, and great will be your honor and glory."

In the eyes of the New York papers nothing in a veteran's life so becomes him as leaving it.

One day in the year the soldier-hating papers, yielding to the display of popular feeling, admit that there was an immense amount of fighting, bloodshed, suffering and death during the war, and that the men who were the blood displayed amazing courage and endurance.

### PRODUCTION OF SUGAR IN THE UNITED STATES.

The impetus given to the sugar industry in the United States by the clause in the tariff bill giving a bounty of two cents per pound on all sugar produced from native-grown plants in the country bids fair to result in the rapid and permanent development of an indigenous sugar industry.

The best effects of this bounty are seen in the attention which has been attracted to the beet root as a source of sugar. Experiments which have been conducted by the Department of Agriculture, under the charge of Prof. Harvey W. Wiley, a chemist of more than National reputation, during the past year have shown that there are large areas in the United States suitable to the culture of the beet root, and that this plant can be grown in quantities per acre, and in saccharine richness quite equal to the European product.

This area suitable to the culture of the sugar beet is found chiefly along the northern borders of the United States, and especially in northern New York, Ohio and Indiana, in Michigan and Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, in northern Nebraska, the two Dakotas, and in certain parts of Colorado, Utah and Southern California and other parts of the Pacific Coast. During the past season beets were grown in all these localities, and samples sent to Washington for analysis. The results of these analyses have been published in Bulletin No. 39 of the Chemical Division, copies of which can be obtained by a request sent to the Secretary of Agriculture. The best results of the season's work were shown in Wisconsin. The yield per acre was very large, and the saccharine richness fully up to the standard. It is thought, however, that these good results were due more to the scientific oversight of the experiments in Wisconsin than to any natural advantages which it possesses over other parts of the country mentioned. The experiments in Wisconsin were conducted directly by Prof. Henry, under instructions from the Department of Agriculture. In most of the other localities the experiments were made at random by farmers who did not fully understand the conditions necessary to success.

For the benefit of farmers and others interested in the culture of the sugar beet, a special bulletin has been published, entitled "Farmers' Bulletin No. 3, copies of which can be sent to every one interested in these matters by a simple request to the Secretary of Agriculture. This bulletin gives full directions for the preparation of the soil, the planting and culture of the beets, and other matters of interest to the farmer. During the present season thousands of packages of sugar-beet seed have been sent out by the Department of Agriculture to all parts of the country, and the magnitude of beet culture seems to be rapidly increasing.

The manufacturers are also keeping pace with the general progress. Last year a large beet factory was erected and operated at Grand Island, Neb., and during the present season four large factories are in course of erection: one on the Chino Ranch in California; one near Salt Lake City, Utah; one at Norfolk, Neb., and one at Marshalltown, Iowa. These factories will all have a capacity of working from 300 to 400 tons of beets per day, and, if the farmers will produce a crop of sufficient magnitude, will each of them make from four to five million pounds of sugar during the coming autumn.

There are already three complete beet-sugar factories in the United States, and these will make six in all in operation during the coming autumn. The total output of the beet sugar, therefore, for the coming year may be estimated at approximately twenty to twenty-five million pounds.

For the further promotion of the beet-sugar industry, and the establishment of data necessary to its success, an experimental station has been established by the Department at Schuyler, Neb. At this station all the approved varieties of sugar beets are planted and the best methods of agriculture applied. The station has been opened only since February, and, of course, not much more can be done for the first year than to fully outline the work and get it under way. It is proposed in another year to supplement the control work with a complete experimental sugar factory, capable of demonstrating the actual yield of sugar per ton and per acre.

The efforts of the Department of Agriculture, however, are not directed alone to the promotion of the beet sugar industry. It is also accomplishing much in Florida in the introduction of the cane sugar industry into the lands reclaimed by the drainage of the interior lakes of the Florida Peninsula. An area of some 50,000 acres of rich land has already been reclaimed and many thousands more are in process of reclamation. The Department has established an experiment station at Runnymede, Fla., on the banks of Lake East Tohopekaliga, about 12 miles east from the town of Kissimmee. Already 30 or 40 different varieties of sugar cane have been planted on this station, and it will not be many years until those varieties best suited to the soil and climate of Florida will be fully established. The value of these experiments to the sugar industry of that State can hardly be overestimated, and the time may be confidently predicted when not less than one hundred thousand acres of land in Florida will be planted in sugar cane.

There is also a rapid extension of the sugar industry in the State of Louisiana, and it is not too much to say that this improvement is directly and indirectly due to the work which the Department of Agriculture has done in that State, in the last eight years, in the way of introducing new methods of manufacture and improved methods of culture.

The State of Texas is also awakening to the importance of its sugar opportunities, and the Department of Agriculture is now in negotiation with the Experiment Station of that State, for the purpose of establishing a sugar experiment station to help the development of the sugar industry, especially in those lands lying along the lower end of the Brazos River. Many thousands of acres of land are found here suited to the culture of sugar-cane, and it is believed that they will soon be devoted to that purpose.

In the matter of sorghum, too, the Department has not been idle. It has established at Sterling, Kan., an experimental station which is now in its fourth year, and as a direct result of the work of this station the best varieties of sorghum have been selected from more than 400 different varieties, and already these varieties have been brought to a high state of excellence, and every year they are more fully established in the rank of sugar-producing plants. An idea of the scope of the work of this station can best be obtained by reading Bulletin No. 29 of the Chemical Division of the Department of Agriculture, where the results of the last year's work are fully described.

Supplemental to this culture-work the Department has established a station for sorghum sugar at Medicine Lodge, Kan., where it is proposed to apply the newly-discovered process of separating the gummy matters from sorghum sirup by alcohol. Experiments in a small way have shown that the yield of sugar can be increased fully 33 per cent by this method, and Congress has voted a credit of \$25,000 for the purpose of demonstrating this in a practical way. Work is now in rapid progress at this station, and all the machinery and appliances necessary for the conduct of the work will be ready for use by the 1st of August proximo.

The output of indigenous sugar in the United States at the present time is scarcely two hundred thousand tons, while our consumption is more than one million five hundred thousand tons. The importance, therefore, of the progress of our own sugar industry is at once manifest by comparing these two figures.

American agriculture will not rest until it produces all the sugar which is consumed at home. It is not likely that the price of sugar will ever again be above five cents per pound in this country, unless it be due to some great decrease in the sugar crop or some complications with foreign powers which would shut off from our markets our present supply of that commodity.

On the other hand, we must expect a rapid increase in the consumption. It now amounts to nearly 55 pounds per head, and this was reached with an average price of seven cents per pound for refined sugar. Now that this price has been reduced to five cents per pound the consumption will rapidly increase, until in a short time it will reach that of England, which is about 70 pounds per head. It will not be many years, therefore, until this country will require two million tons of sugar for its annual supply. The practical importance of the work which the Department of Agriculture has undertaken in this respect cannot be overestimated, and the practical results which it has already obtained will commend it to every patriotic farmer in the country.

A CLOSED SEASON AT LAST.

All the correspondence up to date relating to the Bering Sea controversy has at last been made public, and will confirm the general belief in the ability with which our interests have been managed. That previously published ended with Secretary Blaine's note in March last, in which he charged somewhat Sir Julian Pauncefote's proposition, and submitted six questions for arbitration, which were as to the rights of the United States in the sea under the Russian treaty of cession, the rights of the United States to protect the seals outside of the three-mile limit, the proper regulations to make for that purpose, and, finally, the question of damages to both parties on account of the operations in the sea in recent years. He also proposed a *modus vivendi* by which both Governments should unite to stop all sealing in the sea during the proceedings for arbitration or during 1891, except a limited number to be taken by the North American Seal Company to reimburse it for its expenditures in providing the people of Pribyloff Islands, which it is bound to support and educate.

No answer was received to this note, and May 4 Secretary Blaine again wrote to Sir Julian complaining of this and saying that the President had been very anxious to receive a reply before he started on his Southern and Western trip. Though Secretary Blaine had asked for a reply by cable the President was obliged to start on his trip April 13 without it. This was a great embarrassment to the Treasury Department and to the Seal Company, as it delayed all instructions to revenue cutters and to the agents of the company. April 22 Sir Julian informed the State Department that Lord Salisbury was willing to agree to prohibit all sealing pending arbitration. This being telegraphed the President, he expressed great satisfaction with it, but reminded the British Government of the reservation in favor of the company. Mr. Blaine explains the reasons for this reservation at length. Under its contract the Seal Company is obliged to provide, at great expense, for the 303 people who live on the Pribyloff Islands. It must send them annually a sufficient quantity of salmon, salt, and salt barrels, coal, and other requirements; it must keep their houses in repair, provide them with school-houses, churches, school-teachers, physicians, and medicines, and take care of the widows, children, and infirm people. If the company is cut off from all sources of profit by closing the sealeries it should be reimbursed for this outlay by allowing it to take a limited

number of seals, which number the President fixed at 7,500. Either this must be done or the people of the islands be supported by the charity of the United States.

Sir Julian replied the next day—May 5—that the delay in making an answer had been occasioned by his reluctance to submit a second proposition while the first remained unanswered. What he meant by this it is impossible to say, as Secretary Blaine's March note was certainly a complete answer to the previous note of Lord Salisbury. He expressed his disappointment at the reservation, and still more at the determination of the President that the *modus vivendi* should not be put in force until the terms of arbitration were settled. Both these pleas were disingenuous, and the last especially so.

Fifteen days later Acting Secretary Adee, by direction of the President, asked to be favored with a reply to the proposition. No answer was made to this, and May 26 Acting Secretary Adee again expressed the earnest wish of the President for an immediate answer, and informed the British Minister that our revenue cutters were still waiting instructions, and that "every day's delay lessens the ability of Her Majesty's Government to effectively co-operate with regard to British subjects, and tends to destroy the practical utility of an agreement to limit the seal catch."

The next day Sir Julian replied that he had communicated the contents of the last note to Lord Salisbury by cable, and that the British Premier was "using the utmost expedition, but the lateness of the proposal, and the conditions attached to it, have given rise to grave difficulties, as to which his lordship has necessarily been in communication with the Canadian Government."

The next day Mr. Adee informed Sir Julian that one revenue cutter had already started for Bering Sea with orders, but that another one would shortly start which would take a modification, if an agreement should be reached. On the 26th, Lord Salisbury called Sir Julian that a bill would be introduced into Parliament permitting the Government to prohibit seal-catching. The bill was introduced, and last Monday, passed a second reading in the House of Commons. The Opposition leaders announced that they would make no resistance to its passage, though they agreed to the reservation in favor of the Seal Company with reluctance. It was also stated in the course of the debate that the Russian Government favored a closed season. It was also mentioned that this did not exclude the Germans, whose flag had been seen upon the sea. This fear is futile, however, as it is now too late for the Germans to send poachers to the sea, though they undoubtedly would have done so could they have foreseen the issue of the controversy.

This ends the matter until the arbitrators are selected and begin their work. The persecuted seals will be given an undisturbed year in which to increase and multiply, and by the beginning of the season of 1892 a definite plan of protection will be adopted.

The way to defend the pension system and secure its maintenance is to begin the fight now, when the pension-haters are doing their utmost to poison the public mind. Get up everywhere clubs for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

GOOD WORK WITH CLUBS.

Our readers have responded to our unusual offer and sent in a number of clubs at 25 cents each for three months. There should be 10 times as many, however. Wherever it has been tried there has not been the least difficulty about raising clubs. The paper is a general favorite, and everybody wants it, especially when they can get it three months for so low as 25 cents. We ask our friends everywhere to go to work and help extend the circulation. They help themselves by so doing, as every paper is a pleader of their cause before the public tribunal. Besides they are favoring their neighbors by getting so much good reading for their families. Let us have a big club from every town and postoffice, comrades.

THE PRESBYTERIANS have wisely decided to strike the serpent from their seal. The wonder is that such keen students of the Bible and ancient literature as the Presbyterians have retained the serpent as long as they have. The snake is essentially a heathen device. It obtained its importance in the ancient Pagan days of ophiolatry, or serpent-worship, when ignorant men bowed down in fear and trembling to anything that was capable of doing them harm. It belongs to the same class of religion as devil-worship, and that of lions and tigers in tropical countries, and of frosts and snows in Northern regions. The ancients had an absurd idea that serpents were supernatural wise, whereas, in reality, they are among the stupidest of created things. The serpent-symbol has no more fitness in Christianity than the sacred bull of the Egyptians or the white elephant of the Siamese.

THE VETERAN who has stepped out of the way of the free trader, bondholder and Copperhead into the innocuous desuetude of the grave gets a lavish amount of praise.

THE NEW YORK papers seem to think that soldiers are like Indians—the only good ones are the dead.

TRIBUNES.

THE ONLY MAN OF THE KIND ON EARTH.

"Yes," said the editor, testifying before the Prouty Judge, who was endeavoring to determine the mental status of John Smith; "immediately upon entering the sanatorium, Mr. Smith cried in a loud voice that he was a wolf, with liberty to howl when and where he pleased."

"That does not evidence his insanity," returned the Judge; "he may have been intoxicated."

"Well," continued the editor, "he calmed down in a moment, and began to converse rationally. Said he: 'I imagine it requires a

great deal of ability to edit a successful newspaper. As for myself, I do not know anything about running one, and I—"

"What's that? Don't know how to edit a paper?"

"That is what he said, and I—"

"Having crazy!" cried the spectators, in one voice.

A PARABLE.

A sower went out to sow. And, as he sowed, some seed fell by the wayside, and the fowls of the air, who had been lying for him, devoured it up. And some fell upon stony ground and brought forth nothing. But some fell upon good ground and brought forth, some forty, some sixty, and some an hundredfold. And the sower went in his work, and likewise the chinchbug. And the grasshopper, whose name is Swarm, took the balance, leaving not enough to swear by. Whereupon, the sower, seeing that he was left out and excluded, platted the tract off into two lots and sold up a beam and disposed of them to an untimely newcomer from the office. East, whom he served as he had been served by the fowls, the cutworm, the chinchbug, and the grasshopper, and then started back to infidelity to live on his wife's people forever after.

THAT'S HIS BUSINESS.

Tourist (in Oklahoma)—Is there really such a personage as Judge Lynch in existence?

Prominent Citizen—Surely! He was hanging around here about the middle of last week.

CORRECT.

Reporter—Your manager tells me, Colonel, that you recently solved in a moment a problem which has puzzled almost countless thousands. Col. John L. Sullivan—What at the job?

Reporter—Only this, that the public will greet with enthusiasm your solution of the going question, "I understand that, when asked the famous 'how-and-a-half and egg-and-a-half' question, you instantly returned the proper answer. Is this true?"

Sullivan—Yah!

Reporter—Well, sir, what answer did you make the questioner?

Sullivan—Smashed him in the jaw!

HE STOOD.

The Reverend Whoopstex (of the Boomstole charge)—Let us pray. Our Heavenly—here, you stranger with the coat on! what are you doing down there on your knees?

Tourist—Praying, sir.

Rev. Whoopstex—You'd better get or stand. I knowed you were from the East, an' reckoned it was all right, but somebody who don't know you may drop in, an' thinking you're down behind the seat trying to git a head on some one from over, shoe, or before we can stop him. I reckon you'd better stand.

Gentlemen who want an experienced woman for wife may address Mrs. John Sankensifer, of Utica, N. Y., who is now free to again enter the marriage state; that is, unless the Grand Jury interferes with her yearning for an object upon which to center her shattered affections. The probability is, however, that they will not hasten to her, unless they are anxious to have somebody collect their life insurance.

Mrs. Sankensifer has just failed in her fourth attempt to secure lifelong domestic happiness. Her first husband was drowned; her second ran away, her third died very suddenly, and a post-mortem examination showed a quantity of arsenic in his stomach, while her fourth has just succumbed to a dose of Paris green, administered by some hands so far unknown. It may be well for her that husbands are tolerably plentiful in New York. If she ran such a course in Massachusetts, the 60,000 surplus women there who have not been able to find even one husband, would doubtless insist on her being boiled in oil, or some other Mikado-esque punishment.

PERSONAL.

Gen. R. F. Butler is still fighting for his client, Mrs. Charlotte Johnson, who is at present undergoing sentence for perjury in a pension case. He was granted a writ of habeas corpus last week, and will shortly have a hearing before Judge Nelson, of the United States District Court at Boston.

The engineer charges which were prepared by Gen. Robert E. Lee when he was a member of the United States Engineer Corps, over 30 years ago, are still in use at St. Louis, Mo., for river improvements.

Storer Post, G. A. R., of Portsmouth, N. H., will present portraits of Admiral Farragut and Gen. Thomas J. Whipple to the Farragut and Whipple schools of that city respectively. The artist will be Mr. U. D. Ferry.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is expected to deliver the address at the anniversary festival of the Confederate Soldiers' Home of the Maryland Line at Pikeville, Md., June 4.

The tomb of Gen. Winfield S. Hancock was decorated on Memorial Day by a delegation from the Hancock Legion of Philadelphia.

The late Col. M. D. Dayton, who was an officer on Gen. Sherman's staff, left an estate valued at over \$300,000. Among his bequests, outside of the family estate, are these: To the home of the Friends of the Children's Home in Cincinnati, \$5,000; to the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, \$5,000; and to the Ohio Commandery of the Royal Legion, his portraits of Gen. Sherman, Grant, and Sheridan.

Col. J. A. Mann, 1st Ind. Legion (Military), of Lansing, Mich., is a prominent candidate for Chief of the Live Stock Department of the Chicago World's Fair. The Colonel has been honored by stock raisers and cattlemen of the entire Northwest. The Colonel is one of the best-qualified men in the country to fill this important office. He is at present a live-stock and real estate auctioneer at Lansing, Mich.

Senator William F. Vilas, of Madison, Wis., recently received news that his namesake, William F. Vilas Hill, had killed himself at Memphis, Tenn. This young man was spoken of in some reports as a nephew of Senator Vilas's, but he was not a relative of the ex-Secretary of the Interior. Senator Vilas was struck with yellow fever at Memphis while a soldier in the war of the rebellion. Tra Hill, a prominent citizen of Memphis, took the young soldier to his home. Mr. Hill and family nursed him back to health, and as the Senator was still claiming, saved his life. A strong attachment sprang up between the two families, and in 1864, when a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Hill, they named him after Mr. Vilas. Mr. Hill, the father, died some years ago.

Rear-Admiral John L. Worden, who commanded the original Monitor in his historic fight with the Merrimack, still shows in his face the heavy peering with gunpowder which he received in that engagement by the explosion of a rebel shell at the point of his eye. He has not been able to see since, and is living uncontentiously in Washington, and it is very difficult to induce him to say anything about himself or the battle which made him famous, and he esteems all articles of dress which would indicate his rank or profession.

Gen. James Longstreet, who commanded the First Corps in Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, is very feeble indeed. He has been so ill for the past month that he had to give up work on his history of the war of the rebellion. The book, however, is nearly finished, and is said to contain much matter that no history of the war has yet published.

A reception was given on Wednesday afternoon, May 27, at the house of Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Mason, of New York City, to Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Miss Winde Davis, and Mrs. "Bonewell" Jackson, which many well-known persons were present. The house was finely decorated, and a quartet of colored people sang plantation melodies. Mrs. Mason is of Southern birth, and has long known the Davis family.

Gov. John P. Hovey, Governor of Indiana, has shown recently that he has a big heart in his brave body, by refusing to order the arrest of Mrs. Laura Jones, of Rockport, Ind., on a requisition from the Governor of Kentucky. Mrs. Jones is the daughter of John Bonhomme, of Owensboro, Ky., who objected to her union with young Jones.

The latter paid frequent visits to Owensboro, but each time he found the Bonhomme mansion barred against him, and he soon learned through mutual

friends that Miss Laura was suffering a great deal of bad treatment on account of her love for him. He managed to communicate with her, and an elopement was planned. Miss Laura was rescued from an upstairs room while the father was sleeping below, and the lovers escaped to Indiana, where they were married. In the papers accompanying the requisition the father accuses his daughter of having committed adultery, and that she was of marriageable age when, in fact, she was but sixteen years old. Only the father's affidavit accompanied the requisition, and Gov. Hovey at once determined not to honor it. In closing his reply, he wrote: "I have seen some very strange to me, where a father seeks to have his daughter arrested and made a felon because of a natural desire to marry the man she loves. It is not an admirable spirit shown on the part of the father, to seek the ruin of his child."

Gen. William C. Cretzer, Colonel in Chief, and also Colonel in Chief, is a regular in the office of the Register of the Duluth Land Office sometime in April, with the request that his successor might relieve him on or about June 1. The General's death is a great loss to the office, which he has held since July, 1887, in which he has been one of the physical disabilities brought on by faithful service in behalf of the Union, he was always found at his desk during business hours, and law conducted the duties of his office with care and efficiency. Though advanced in years, he was able to perform the duties of his office with a vigor and energy which was a credit to his position. He has refused to apply for an increase of pension while holding the office, but his friends believe he will now insist that Congress do him justice. The veterans of Minnesota, regardless of political opinion, insisted that Gen